

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 30.03

March 12th, 1913, Temperature a.m. 58, p.m. 58; Humidity...83, 91.

(ESTABLISHED 1831.)
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March 12th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 64, p.m. 59; Humidity...82, 67.

No. 9041

晚五初月二年丑癸

WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 12, 1913.

三拜禮 號二十月三英格香

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TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 11.
During the debate on the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the Rt. Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith (Prime Minister) said the deliberations of the Ambassadors had resulted in an agreement on two vital points—first, on the question of the Adriatic littoral and Serbia's economic access; and, secondly, the Powers were unanimous in accepting an autonomous Albania under a European guarantee as regards its frontiers. Agreement on only one or two points, which were not vital, was required to secure complete concord. They were at present awaiting the reply of the Allies in reference to mediation. He was glad that Roumania and Bulgaria were in process of availing themselves of the mediation of the Powers.

International Relations.

The diplomatic grouping of the Powers was unaltered. Neither with France nor with Russia were our relations less cordial and intimate, and the Government intended to retain these friendships. The change was in the relations between groups, which was becoming increasingly cordial. Powers, like ourselves, less directly interested in the Near East, co-operated earnestly to find a path to agreement for all. In this His Majesty's Government had worked, with a single-minded desire, with Germany. That co-operation not only made the path of diplomacy pleasant, but he trusted and believed it had inspired a mutual sense of confidence which would continue between these two great nations. Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the conciliatoriness shown by the Ambassadors' Conference, and also to Sir Edward Grey's unexampled patience, resolution and sagacity.

Imperial Unity.

He concurred with Mr. Bonar Law when he said that whatever we may think of the increase in the armaments of other countries, yet from our own Imperial standpoint it had undoubtedly tended to weld and consolidate the feeling, in all parts of our Empire, that we must act together as one united body for the preservation of interests wherein the Motherland and the outlying parts of the Empire were equally concerned. In reference to the reform of the House of Lords, Mr. Asquith said he fully recognised the importance of carrying out the intention expressed in the Parliament Act to reform the Second Chamber to the interests of Liberals. The Government did not intend to issue the whole of the three millions sterling of the Sudan loan at once, but by instalments as required, and he did not believe it would involve any liability on the British taxpayer.

A Denial.

Lord Hugh Cecil said it was generally rumoured that Great Britain was under an obligation to send a large armed force to operate in Europe.

Mr. Asquith emphatically denied this.

Opposition Amendment.

The Opposition Amendment to the Address in the House of Commons will submit that it is improper to proceed further with such important measures as the Government's Ireland and Welsh Disestablishment Bills while the constitution of the Parliament is incomplete and without reference to the electors.

The House of Lords has to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO VISIT GERMANY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 11.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales starts for Germany on the 17th inst. It is understood that he spends part of his vacation at the German Court.

Hearty Welcome Assured.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin wires that everywhere the news of the Prince of Wales's visit has had a most favourable effect and the Royal visitor is assured of a most hearty welcome.

The "Tageblatt" remarks that the visit is a happy symptom of the friendly relations to-day existing between Berlin and London, to which Ministers have referred. It concludes that only yesterday Mr. Asquith spoke of the development of trustful Anglo-German relations.

A later message from Reuter's Berlin correspondent states it is now announced that the Prince of Wales will not visit the Court or Berlin on this occasion; he goes to Stuttgart to see his mother's relations.

Further Details.

It is officially stated that the Prince of Wales is going to Germany in a few weeks to study the language. He will travel incognito and after visiting a few places he will stay at Stuttgart, where he will be the guest of the King and Queen of Wurtemberg.

OBITUARIES.

VISCOUNT TREDEGAR.

London, March 11.
The death is announced of Viscount Tredegar.

[The deceased, who was 82 years of age, was formerly a Captain in the 17th Lancers, retiring in 1855. He served in the Crimea and rode with his regiment in the Balaklava Charge. From 1858 to 1875 he was Conservative M.P. for Brecknockshire. He owned some 40,000 acres of land and was Master of the Tredegar Foxhounds. The heir to the estates and title, which was created in 1905, is Lieut. Col. C. C. Evan Morgan, who contested S. Monmouthshire in the Conservative interest in 1906 and who is 45 years of age.]

Canon Christopher.

London, March 11.
The death is announced of the Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, M.A., formerly Rector of St. Aldgate's, Oxford, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, since 1886.

[The deceased Canon was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was 19th Wrangler. He was ordained in 1849, prior to which he was Principal of La Marlinière, Calcutta, from 1844 to 1849. From 1855 to 1859 he was Association Secretary to the C.M.S. and was Vice-President of the C.M.S. and of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was 93 years of age.]

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

TOWN WIPED OUT.

London, March 11.
A cable from Washington reports that the town of Guajim Quilapa in Guatemala was destroyed by an earthquake on Saturday. There was a great loss of life.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

London, March 11.
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught sail from Halifax for England on the 17th.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN WAR.

ALLIES COME TO BLOWS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 11.

The "Times" correspondent at Salonika wires that the Bulgarians were refused admission by the Greeks to Nigrita, near Soro, whereupon they bombarded the village with field guns on the 5th inst. The Greeks replied with rifles.

The attack continued on the 6th and was proceeding on the 7th, when the messenger left.

Fighting Serious.

Official despatches show that the fighting at Nigrita between the Greeks and Bulgarians has been very serious. There have been numerous casualties on both sides.

The Governments have taken the matter in hand and are sending commissions to the spot.

Austro-Russian Agreement.

The Austrian and Russian Governments have issued an identical communication stating that the recent exchange of letters between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar have again shown that the events in the Balkans have not affected the feelings of friendship between the two sovereigns and that the maintenance of peace continues to be their aim. The two Governments have consequently decided that the purely defensive measures taken in the frontier provinces are no longer necessary, and Austria-Hungary is accordingly reducing its troops in Galicia to normal numbers and Russia is dismissing the Reservists which were due to be dismissed last autumn.

Allies Agree to Mediation.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia wires that the semi-official organ "Mir" says the Allies have decided to accept the mediation of the Powers. The basis of their conditions is laid down, plus an indemnity. Hostilities will continue meanwhile.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

THE ROYAL PETITION.

London, March 11.

The petition which the suffragettes intended to present to the King expressed indignation at the alleged intention of the Government to introduce a Coercion Bill for women, and declared that women must have the vote if law and order is to be re-established in the realm. It hoped therefore that a Woman's Suffrage Bill would be promised in the Speech from the Throne.

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at the Pavilion, contended that the presentation of the petition was perfectly constitutional and disclaimed any intention of insulting His Majesty.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

GREAT DAMAGE IN SYDNEY.

London, March 11.
A Sydney telegram reports that a disastrous storm, doing damage to the extent of £200,000 sterling, has been experienced in the suburbs of Sydney. Miles of road were torn up and houses wrecked. Four persons perished.

To be Gunnery Officer to the Minotaur.

On the arrival of the Royal Arthur on the China Station, Lieutenant H. Danreuther will take up the duties of first and gunnery officer of the Minotaur (Magship). Lieutenant Danreuther has served afloat for 18 years, and reached his present rank in 1902. He relieves Lieutenant Egerton, who has been gunnery officer for the past 18 months.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY & FRANCE.

"BOUND TO CROSS SWORDS"

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 11.

The "Koelnische Zeitung," in a remarkable leader headed "The Peacebreaker," says—"It would not be difficult for the Government to prove the necessity for the new Army Bill if it stated plainly the quarter whence the danger threatens; namely, France. Never have our relations with our western neighbour been so strained. Never has the revanche idea been so undisguised. Never has it been so clear that France claims the support of Russia and England merely for the purpose of re-conquering Alsace-Lorraine. Whatever corner of the world catches fire it is certain that we are bound to cross swords with France. When, none can say."

RACING.

Acceptances for Lincoln and National.

Lincoln.
(Run Lincoln Tuesday, April 1, 1 mile.)

Long Set	6	0	5
Spanish Prince	6	8	13
Eton Boy	6	8	7
Mustapha	5	8	5
Cigar	5	8	3
Castleton	4	8	2
Brancepeth	4	7	12
Wrack	4	7	12
Grammont	5	7	12
White Star	4	7	10
Polkerris	4	7	9
Beaurepaire	5	7	8
Tuxedo	4	7	6
Junior	4	7	6
Bulblair	4	7	5
Wise Symon	4	7	5
Berrillon	4	7	4
Apprentice	4	7	4
Uncle Pat	5	7	4
Lavolt	5	7	4
St. Nat	5	7	3
Ask Papa	4	7	2
Mordred	4	7	2
Clin d'Oeil	5	7	2
Moscatto	4	7	2
Equisanility	4	7	0
Sobieski	5	6	13
Daly's	4	6	13
Rathurde	5	6	13
Mary the Second	5	6	13
Early Hope	4	6	13
Halberd	4	6	12
Le Touquet	4	6	12
John Amendall	4	6	9
Dunholm	4	6	9
Talana Hill	4	6	7
Cathbert	4	6	7
Brandimintine	4	6	7
Ardinghne	5	6	3
Mr. Peepers	4	6	2
Leatery	5	6	2
Saucy Vixon	4	6	1
Ormachus	4	6	0

Grand National.

(Run Liverpool Friday, April 4, 4 miles 856 yards.)

Bloodstone	11	2	7
Rathally	8	12	5
Lord Rivers	9	12	4
Dysart	8	12	4
Trancon III	8	12	3
Carzey	10	12	3
Causeben	12	12	2
Highbridge	10	12	0
Ballyhaekle	8	11	11
Piccaninny	8	11	10
Victor Olympia	8	11	10
Flaxseed	8	11	9
Thowl Pin	8	11	9
Jamagata	8	11	9
Oiga's Pride	7	11	8
Glenpatrick	6	11	7
Jacobus	8	11	7
Regent	8	11	7
Twelfth Lancer	7	11	6
The Minner	8	11	6
Coverboat	7	11	6
Melamar	7	11	6
Bridge IV	9	11	6
Killkeel	9	11	5
Black Plum	9	11	5
Sir Halbert	10	11	5
Axle Pin	9	11	4
Blowpipe	8	11	4
Irish Mail	6	11	4
Rejected IV	9	11	3
Merry Land	9	11	3
St. Mathuria II	9	11	3

TELEGRAMS.

CINEMA EXPLOSION.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris telegraphs that an explosion took place at a cinematograph show at Montceau-le-Neuf.

The audience, which was composed mostly of children, became panic-stricken and seven were killed and 40 injured.

Mavourneen's Ideal	7	11	4
Foggy's Pride	12	11	2
Pompadour II	5	11	0
Diplomatist II	5	11	0
Ridley	5	11	0
Great Crown	12	11	0
Fearless VII	8	11	0
Whitless II	8	11	0
Sandy	9	11	0
Still Spinning	9	11	0
Wavelet	6	11	0
Fervent	6	11	0
Tokay	7	11	0
Mystic Charm	8	11	0
Shanawana	9	11	0
Midus	12	11	0
Foolhardy	12	11	0
Lady Slavey	7	11	0
Bedgrove	11	11	0
Postman	7	11	0

HYPNOTISM INSTEAD OF THE CANE.

Children Corrected While They Sleep.

An interesting suggestion was made by Dr. Stenson Hooker at that International Club in a lecture on the ethics of hypnotism. "Young people and children," he said, "can be cured of bad habits when in a natural sleep. They are then in the subjective world, and if a parent takes his child by the hand and whispers so as not to wake it he can remedy faults and habits."

The child who has suffered under the rod will be rejoiced to hear of this easier way to knowledge and righteousness, and the weakling, too, and the timid person will find the new method comforting.

If you are constitutionally timorous you are advised to repeat to yourself "I am full of courage, I am full of courage, I am full of courage," in a determined, sonorous tone, and in time the suggestion will become a reality. It was in advocating this autosuggestion as a cure for functional cases of nerve disorder that Dr. Hooker recommended partial or complete hypnotism, but his lecture was directed against abuse.

One should exercise the greatest care, he said, in going to a hypnotist, and should first ascertain that he was a moral and a spiritually minded man. Public performances should be avoided, and the subject should insist on the hypnotist repeating to him while still in a sub-conscious state some order or instruction that would restore his will to him and prevent him from coming under bad hypnotic influences. Some slackening of the moral fibre must result if this was not done, though the speaker from personal experiment had found that it was almost impossible by the first few experiments at least to make a patient do anything that was repugnant to his or her normal moral sense.

Captain Phillips, D.C.L.I.

Captain G. F. Phillips, Cornwall Light Infantry, who recently completed a tour of service with the King's African Rifles, has been restored to the establishment. Captain Phillips was a company commander in the 3rd (East African) Battalion at Natal.

TELEGRAMS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS' CAMPAIGN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 11.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts is continuing his campaign for the promotion of national defence. Workmen have been accorded places of honour on the platforms. Meetings are to be held at Wolverhampton on the 14th for which special trains are to be run from midland towns. There will be bands in attendance and a cinematograph in the market place where extracts from Lord Robert's speeches will be thrown upon the screen.

Appeal to Footballers. General Bethune yesterday addressed the Council of the Football Association appealing to the members to influence players and spectators to join the Territorials.

A Forceful Appeal. Lord Roberts, in a vigorous address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce on national training and the Territorial Force, emphasised the point that the latter, as at present constituted, could never become efficient. He pointed out the havoc resulting from lack of training, as exemplified in the French War and the present war, and urged the vital necessity of a proper Army supporting the Navy. When that was achieved he could pass the remainder of his days in quiet.

LADY SCOTT.

LEFT FOR ENGLAND.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne wires that Lady Scott, widow of the late Captain Scott, who perished in the Antarctic, has sailed for England.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Lady Scott has sailed from Melbourne for England.

The deaths are reported of Viscount Tredegar and Canon Christopher.

The town of Guajim Quilapa, in Guatemala, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Lord Roberts is vigorously prosecuting his national defence campaign at Home.

Mr. Asquith delivered a notable speech on the Address in the House of Commons.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall sailed from Halifax for England on the 17th inst.

A terrible storm in Sydney caused great loss of life and did damage to the extent of £200,000.

It is semi-officially reported that the Allies have decided to accept the mediation of the Powers.

The Prince of Wales is to leave England shortly on a visit to Germany. He will be given a hearty welcome.

Seven people were killed and 40 injured in an explosion at a cinematograph show in Montceau-le-Neuf, France.

In a remarkable leader, the "Koelnische Zeitung" says it is certain Germany is bound to cross swords with France.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

An identical communication by Russia and Austria shows that agreement has been come to in regard to the Balkan crisis.

The Greeks refused the Bulgarians admission to Bulgarian territory of Nigrita, near Soro, and serious fighting ensued.

Mrs. Pankhurst declares that the intended presentation of a women's suffrage petition to the King was perfectly constitutional.

The Opposition amendment to the Address submitted is improper to proceed with big issues while the constitution of Parliament is incomplete.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith emphatically denied that Britain is under an obligation to send a large armed force to operate in Europe.

LOCAL.

An article dealing with the growth of Kowloon appears in his issue.

Further donations to the Alice Memorial Hospital are acknowledged to-day.

The Pokfulam murder trial was commenced before the Chief Justice to-day.

Entries for the July Oxford Local Examinations number 407 and constitute a record.

A meeting of shareholders in the "Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd." was held to-day.

The results in the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's February competitions, at Fanling are given to-day.

The leading shipping companies have agreed to bring cut freight free all the equipment for the engineering laboratories presented to the University.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Court Cards Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Court Cards Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 15.
Hongkong Dog Show, Jockey Club Grand Stand, Happy Valley.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Meeting, noon.

Entries Close Annual Tennis Tournament, H.K.O.C.
Monday March 17.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. noon.

Organ Recital St. John's Cathedral.
Banknote case, Criminal Sessions.

Sale of Crown Land F. W. D. & S. p.m.
Wednesday March 19.
H.K. Golf Club meeting—5.30 p.m.

Thursday March 20.
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., meeting, noon.

Entries Close H.K. Volunteer Res. Annual Rifle meeting—noon.
Friday March 21.
Selections from Messiah, St. John's Cathedral 9 p.m.

Tuesday March 25.
China Sugar Refining Co. meeting—noon.

London Sugar Refining Co. meeting—12.15 p.m.
Saturday March 22.
Boxing, City Hall.

Saturday March 23.
Oxford and Cambridge Dinner, R.E.K. Yacht Club Regatta.

Notices

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. " 10 min.
3.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 10 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 15 min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.
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Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

Hotels

HONGKONG HOTEL

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. J. S. TAYLOR, Manager. [25]

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Central Position; Large Airy Rooms; Hot, Cold and Shower Baths;
Electric Light and Fans Throughout; Large Comfortable Lounge; Private
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STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. SPECIAL DINNERS
AT SHORT NOTICE. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION. Special Rates For Married Families On Application To:—
TEL. No. 197. F. REICHMANN, PROPRIETOR. [52]

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entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent
Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, an
equipped Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout, Terms
moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.
For particulars and rates apply to PROPRIETORS.
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

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Reasonable Rates.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [56]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.
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guests.
Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

EUROPEAN
AND CHINESE

DINNERS

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Notices

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no thin segments to lose off.

Call and inspect this line. We grind
Kryptoks in regular or toric form.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.



MANILA

OFFICE

78, ESCOLT?

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

China and Japan.
Neither a Pan-Asiatic Alliance
nor even an alliance of China and
Japan is within the pale of
practical politics; nor we do not
see what special advantage is to
be derived by China from "the
building up of a commercial
"entente" with any particular
nation which already has a com-
mercial treaty with China. Japan's
interests in China are identical
with those of all other commercial
nations, and it cannot but be the
sincere wish of each and everyone
of them to see China rise like a
phoenix from the ashes of her
past and take the place in the
world which her vast extent
of territory and the potential
ability of her industrious mil-
lions should ensure for her
under wise government. But it
is idle for China in the infant
stage of her new political de-
velopment to indulge in the
dream of an alliance with a first-
class Power. She has first to es-
tablish her title even to for-
mal recognition by the Pe-
ters, and that is unlikely
to be accorded until the
Provisional Government is ended
and the country has set up a
Government according to the
provisions of the Constitution. At
the present moment the opposition
of powerful political parties to the
confirmation of Yuan Shih-kai in
the Presidency does not make the
immediate outlook altogether
hopeful.

China Mail.

Labour Troubles at Home.
The most serious aspect of this
vexed question lies in the fact
that workmen having realised
that in their Trade Unions, Amal-
gamated Societies and similar or-
ganizations they possess a weapon
they can use vigorously and
unhappily for the country, no
longer locally, do not stop to
consider that in the abuse of
such a weapon they are inflict-
ing a grievous and intolerable
granny. Properly constituted
Conciliation Boards seem to be
the only remedy for the present
unsatisfactory condition of affairs
between employers and em-
ployees; and it should be accord-
ing to statute that such Boards
should at the earliest possible
time be called upon to act. Un-
less something of the nature is
carried into universal effect there
seems every probability of even
the most trivial disputes between
workmen and employers being
carried far beyond reasonable
limits.

South China Morning Post.

The King's Speech.
Naturally, the non-success of
the peace negotiations is regret-
ted, but no hint is conveyed as to
whether the troubles that have
afflicted the Near East for many
months and threatened the har-
mony of the Powers are likely to
be speedily terminated. The
usual platitudes are there regard-
ing trade prosperity and the
peaceful relations of the great
nations, but the recent mili-
tary activities and increases
of fighting strength on the
Continent are studiously avoid-
ed. Not a word is said as to
the effectiveness or otherwise
of the measures taken for home
defence in which cause the vete-
ran Lord Roberts and General
Bathurst are playing a strenuous
part. The Parliament Act and
Home Rule, which have occupied
so much time in the legislature,
are not even mentioned, except
to say that further legislation is
to be restricted in view of the
arduous labours of 1912. The
proposed new legislation contains
nothing likely to be a subject of
such keen controversy as marked
the proceedings of Parliament
during the past year and may
therefore be passed over.

A Brewer's Will.
Mr. Robert Ratcliff, a senior
director of Messrs. B. Ratcliff
and Grelton (Limited), died in-
testate and letters of adminis-
tration have been granted to his
sons. The amount of his
estate is \$200,000.
Full list of 40,000 per month, French
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GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Scholarships.

The Government of the United Chinese Provinces are providing some scholarships of £150 a year, in order to enable students to go home to study sugar engineering and grass pulp making.

Royalist Prisoners in Portugal.

Several non-commissioned officers, who were arrested some 21 months ago for conspiring against the Republic and imprisoned in the Castle of Saint George, are still waiting for trial. They recently sent a letter to the Press asking that some foreign journalists, who are about to visit Portugal, should inspect their prison and investigate their case. As a punishment for this the Government now refuses to allow the prisoners to receive the usual visit from relatives and friends.

A Singapore Grievance.

Says the "Straits Times" of February 25.—Police Inspector John Frayne aired a grievance of his own in the third police court, yesterday when eleven Chinamen were prosecuted, at his instance, for grubbing in Municipal refuse-carts and scattering the contents about the road. They all admitted the offence. Inspector Frayne informed the court that it was almost impossible for him to stay in his quarters at the Central Station at times, because of the stench arising from the disturbance of rubbish in carts in the vicinity. By people of the class of the prisoners. The smell was so bad sometimes that he had been driven out of his quarters occasionally and had to go elsewhere for his dinner. Mr. Humphreys fined the prisoners \$2.50 each.

Army Expenditure in France.

There can be no doubt, says the "Times," that the French Government is fully alive to the situation which will be created by the contemplated increase in the German Army and the improvement of its equipment. Among the proposals which have been discussed in France are measures for strengthening the artillery and, particularly, the heavy field artillery. The Government is further said to be contemplating a scheme of expenditure on the Army which, like the German scheme, would extend over a number of years, but this scheme would not exclude proposals for certain extraordinary votes which are regarded as urgent in order to secure an immediate increase in the efficiency of the Army.

In Indian Tragedy.

A tragedy took place at Santagachi, resulting in the death of Mr. O. Murphy, chief clerk of the office of the chief mechanical engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur railway at Kharpur. Mr. Murphy was on a railway employee, it is stated, in connection with a loan Mr. Murphy, who was over forty years of age and had a wife and four children, was, it is said, in a serious financial difficulty. He went to Santagachi recently in order to raise a loan, but he apparently met with no success. When there was no one in the house the servants in the kitchen heard a pistol shot and on going to a room found Mr. Murphy lying in a pool of blood. Mr. Peters who was at the time at the railway institute, was immediately informed of the occurrence and he arrived at the house only to find Mr. Murphy past all medical aid.

A New Rubber Tree.

A new rubber tree has been identified in Mexico, from which, it is stated, a high-class rubber can be obtained. It is known by the natives under the name of Cacalochilli, says the "West India Committee Circular," which makes the announcement, and is one of many species of the Plumeria. The particular variety of Plumeria Rubra is found growing wild in the dry hill regions at a height of 1,000 to 5,000 ft. It thrives best in sandy or stony soils, among rocks, and attains a height of 6 to 12 ft. and a girth of 8 to 12 ins. The tree grows quickly, and can be propagated by cuttings. The rubber obtained from the young branches is superior in quality to that from the stem of the tree, and for that reason tapping is practised. The coagulated sap of the plant is stated to contain 25 per cent resinous matter, 15 per cent water, and 25.5 per cent non-phlog.

OLD MEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORLD'S WORK.

When that distinguished physician, Sir William Osler, proclaimed that a man is too old at forty, that single phrase gave him a world-wide notoriety. Men smiled at the idea, seeing that at forty most men have only just begun to do their great work, while in large numbers of cases their mental activity continues unabated even when they are twice forty.

Pre-eminent among octogenarians is the Emperor of Austria, who still lives laborious days. Other famous workers include Lord Halsbury who, though nearly eighty-seven, will probably again fill the office of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; Professor Alfred Russel Wallace who, at eighty-nine, is still one of the greatest scientists living; Dr. Weir Mitchell, aged eighty-three, whose mental activity is so great that he publishes at least one new book every year; while Mr. Joseph Choate, once the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, still practices law at eighty.

As for men between seventy and eighty who are in the forefront of intellectual life, their name is legion; and they are headed by the Pope, who is seventy-seven.

Essentials for Vigorous Life.

The first essential for such vigorous old age is, obviously, a food which nourishes the brain, nerves, and the body perfectly. This is obvious, and doctors are daily impressing on the world the overwhelming importance of proper diet for maintaining the strength and health of the individual.

The first essential of proper diet is that it should contain the most nutritious elements in a concentrated form, so that the organs may not have a lot of waste to deal with. Among such foods, a distinguished physician has written in "The General Practitioner": "I have found Sanatogen reaches more nearly the ideal than any other among easily-absorbable, concentrated, nutritious food preparation."

Taken by those who are suffering from any nervous disorders, from anaemia, dyspepsia, wasting diseases, loss of strength and vitality, as well as by convalescents, Sanatogen rapidly restores them to perfect health. Similarly, taken by those who are well, it increases their stock of health and gives them a reserve force of energy, which may be drawn upon when needed.

Nearly sixteen thousand doctors have already testified to the extraordinary benefits their patients have derived from Sanatogen, while some of the most distinguished men and women in the world have voluntarily admitted that they owe much of their present health to the preparation.

British Privy Counsellors. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst, a member of H.M.'s Privy Council, who is still vigorous at seventy-seven, writes: "Sir John Gorst wishes to say he has long been acquainted with the great merits of Sanatogen—has taken it with excellent results, and, when necessary, will certainly take it again. It was also used by a daughter of his with great benefit."

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., another member of the Privy Council, who is seventy-five writes: "I have used Sanatogen for some time past with excellent results."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists. Those, however, who desire to know more about the preparation should write for a copy of a most interesting Pamphlet, "The Art of Living," by that distinguished medical author Dr. Andrew Wilson. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper, on application to Messrs. A. Walling & Co., 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur.

Captain T. W. B. Kennedy has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Royal Arthur for her relief trip to the Far East. A nucleus crew and the relief for the ships, destroyers, and river gunboats mentioned in last week's China Express will work the cruiser out to the Station, and the nucleus crew and the paid-off crews will bring her home. The Royal Arthur was to leave on February 8.

Prepaid Advertisements

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No. 6, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 58, The PEAK, from 1st March, 1913. Promises will be thoroughly repaired, painted and colourwashed.

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No. 110, The PEAK, furnished, from middle of April until end of October, 1913. Four Bedrooms; Tennis Court and Garden.

'CRAIG RYRIE', No. 4, the Peak to let; fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and croquet lawns.

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No. 106, Peak, 'CLAVADEL' 5 rooms, fully furnished with Tennis Court, for about 18 months from 1st May.

FOR SALE—HARTING and ROBERT, on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

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OFFICES TO LET:—1st Floor 20 Des Vœux Road Central Apply to French Store, Ground floor, Hongkong, 6th March, 1913. 236

OFFICE TO LET:—One or two rooms in good central locality. Immediate possession. Apply to:—'Beta' care of 'Hongkong Telegraph', Hongkong, 6th Mar., 1913. 242

WANTED.

WANTED lessons in Spanish by a competent teacher, preferably a native.—Apply Box No. X. Y. Z. 'Hongkong Telegraph', Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1913. 229

WANTED.—One strong CHINA PONY for heavy weight, good back, quite, with or without saddle. Apply 'Pony' care of 'Hon Kong Telegraph', Hongkong 5th Mar., 1913. 233

SERVICE MATTERS.

Commandant to the School of Signalling.

Captain E. F. W. Barker, King's Own Light Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the Army School of Signalling, Balford.

A Woodwich Cadet's Suicide.

On February 6, Lewis Eric Tuckett, 18, a cadet of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was found dead in his bed-room at the Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, with a bullet wound in his head and a revolver in his right hand. At the inquest on Monday a doctor stated that Mr. Tuckett, in addition to an injury to the head received last October, had been suffering for a few days from pleurisy, pneumonia, and, probably, delirium. A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned.

Captain Sir D. E. R. Brownrigg.

Capt. Sir Douglas Egremont Robert Brownrigg, Bart., who has been placed on the retired list at his own request, has seen considerable service in the Far East since the "L. and C. Express." He was navigator of the Plover, on the China Station, July 1889, and continued in this post after his promotion to Lieutenant in April, 1891. In June, 1893, he was appointed to the Egeria, surveying vessel on the China Station, for watch-keeping duties. In 1896 he married the daughter of Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, G.C.M.G. He was first lieutenant of the Astron on the China Station, from June, 1899, to January, 1902, when he was advanced to commander. He was Naval Attache at Tokyo, September, 1910, to October, 1912.

New Classification Made for Cruisers.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that it has been decided to discontinue the use of the terms "armoured cruiser," "protected cruiser first class," "protected cruiser second class," "protected cruiser," and "sloop." In future cruisers will be officially divided into three classes—namely, "battle cruisers," "cruisers," and "light cruisers." The term "battle cruisers" will continue to be used as at present. The term cruiser will be used to designate all vessels at present classified as armoured cruisers and protected cruisers first class. The term light cruiser will be used to designate the remaining cruisers and the vessels hitherto classified as "sloops." The new classification adapted by the Admiralty commends itself as reasonable. The "battle cruiser" class are, of course, really Dreadnoughts, the only difference from battleships being that they are slightly inferior in armament and of higher speed. The "cruisers" are vessels either wholly or partially armoured, and the "light cruisers" are vessels built for speed as well as offence. If the school which advocates the abolition of armour for cruisers should carry its way, the distinction between "cruisers" and "light cruisers" would resolve itself merely into a question of size and weight of armaments. At present the tendency is to eliminate "protected," that is, partially armoured cruisers, altogether, and to build either armoured or unarmoured cruisers.

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Notice

Now is the time to join our Circulating Library. New Novels just received:—

Lord Petworth's Daughter, By Florence Warden.

Grey Timothy, By Edgar Wallace.

The Cage Unbarred, By Gattie de S. Wentworth-James.

A Marriage of Inconvenience, By Thomas Cobb.

A Knight of Spain, By Marjorie Bowen.

Incomparable Joan, By Alice M. Diehl.

Abbots Moat, By Florence Warden.

Barriers, By Hon. Mrs. Julian Byng.

The Golden Rose, By Fred M. White.

The Career of Beauty Darling, By Dolf Wyllarde.

The Reef, By Edith Wharton.

Thrill, By James Blyth.

Culra Gold, By Beatrice Grimshaw.

Christian, By E. Gallance Robin.

Raymond Lancaster, By Ronald Macdonald.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
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BIRTHS.

HANCOCK.—On March 12th, at "Cheltenham," the Peak, the wife of Richard Hancock, of a daughter.
ACKERMAN.—On March 1, 1913, at 9 Park Lane, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert O. Ackerman, a son and a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BIDGEN-WAGGOTT.—On March 3, 1913, at H.B.M. Consulate and afterwards at St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. A. F. Conlon Edward, youngest son of the late Thomas Bidgen of Newham (England) to Lillian Kathleen daughter of Captain and Mrs. Waggett of Sunderland.

DEATH.

SMITH.—On January 31, 1913, at Birkley, Kent, S. Anna Rosa Dix wife of Daniel Warren Smith, late of Shanghai and Hongkong.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

THE TWO VOICES.

It is to be hoped that, in course of the debate on the King's speech, the politicians now in power at Home will be persuaded into telling the precise truth regarding national defences. Men are asking every day whether the Navy, in men and ships, is just what it ought to be, and the doubt which underlies the question is, in some measure, justified. Responsible politicians have talked, and are still talking, with two voices. In a little speech at Dundee recently, for instance, Mr. Churchill said that he was confident that not only is the Navy strong, but that it is getting stronger, both relatively and actually. "There is no danger whatever," said the First Lord of the Admiralty, "to the position we have acquired." It is greatly to be hoped that that is a statement of absolute fact. But it is impossible to forget that last year Mr. Churchill supplied to the Canadian Prime Minister a memorandum, the tone and terms of which were very different. The Canadian Prime Minister's demand for three battleships for the British Navy is based on that memorandum and is urged on the score of necessity.

There was a tone of alarm in the memorandum. What has happened since the autumn of last year to persuade Mr. Churchill into changing his tone? It cannot be claimed that the probable gifts of battleships from Canada, New Zealand, and the Malay States have rendered our naval position more secure, because the First Lord of the Admiralty has repeatedly stated that these gifts are not to be reckoned in framing the naval estimates, in relief of the British taxpayer. They are, it has been said, to be units of a Pacific Squadron. Therefore, whatever danger existed last autumn in the North Sea and the Mediterranean still exists and must be met. What does all this mean? The people of Canada are impressed with the danger of Britain's naval position in Europe; the British people are assured that there is no danger whatever; there must be something at bottom of such a change of front.

If we read the signs aright, the explanation is that there has been a fight in the Cabinet over the question of the naval estimates for next year, and the little navy party has won. In July last year Mr. Churchill stated that the 60 per cent. gin was necessary, and this requires that six battleships be laid down. We saw a rumour quoted in a Home paper the other day to the effect that only five battleships were to be laid down, and, putting two and two together, it is fairly safe to assume that, meantime at least, the little navyites have won. Apparently this is the reason why the First Lord has already begun to talk smoothly of safety. He may have to justify a small estimate with his previous statements regarding the standard of safety, and he has already begun to assure the public that all is well.

A Wide-awake Opposition.

The Opposition in the House of Commons has very cleverly drawn up its amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. It submits that it is improper to proceed with such important measures as the Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill while the constitution of Parliament is incomplete and without a reference to the electors. To take the latter ground first, the Unionist argument is based on the very sound contention that it has yet to be proved that there is a popular demand for the passing of the two measures named. It is a strong point, and if members of the House could only be relied upon to vote conscientiously, it would go hard with the Government in the division lobbies.

A Stronger Submission.

But the chief submission is even stronger still. It is really applying the Government's own admissions to the present situation. As long ago as 1911 the Parliament Act became law, and in the Preamble to this enactment the following words appear:—"Whereas it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords at present existing a Second Chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis," be it therefore enacted, etc., etc. By the use of those words the Government has fallen into a nice trap, and nobody can blame the Opposition for taking Mr. Asquith at his word. We shall await the result of the division with deep interest.

"Tom Jones" again.

A fortnight ago we had occasion to comment, in this column, on the action of a learned literary committee at Doncaster in burning Fielding's "Tom Jones." In a recent mail paper we now find that "Doncaster Town Council spent an hour in criticising the committee's action, and eventually appointed a special committee to inquire into the method of managing the library. The mayor declared that the town, which was supposed to be a sporting centre, had suffered a loss of prestige through the incident."

This at least is a step in the right direction, for it shows that a whole town is not going to be led by the nose by a parcel of ignorant Puritans who see evil where no evil (but only a true portrait of an average man) was intended; hypocrites who, bringing a dirty mind to bear on the words of Holy Writ, would make even them dirty. But about this mayor. Does he mean that it was unsportsmanlike to burn the fruit of a mighty brain like Henry Fielding's, or does he wish to imply that "Tom Jones" was a sporting novel and therefore should be patronised by the hunting and racing community of Yorkshire? The latter is quite possible; probable, even. We have met more than one person who mentally classed "Tom Jones" with Nat Gould's performances, even as there are doubtless many people who would dismiss Thackeray's "Pendennis" as just a Society novel! There is no limit to what some people have to say about the classics; we once knew a man who condemned Carlyle's "French Revolution," and all Scott's novels "because they were such very bad history."

"The Court Cards"

When those clever artists who dub themselves "the Court Cards" die (and may the day be far distant), their epitaph should be:—"They made Hongkong laugh!" Such an achievement is worth chronicling Hongkong—representative Hongkong—laughed. You can hear the Tommies and the Jack Tars guffaw, any night, at the Bijou or the Victoria; when an American come dycompany comes here, the middle classes will chuckle and applaud; and we once heard some of the aristocracy laugh (it was when two amateur performers came on dressed as monkeys—and scratched); but never till "The Court Cards" arrived did we see the five hundred different social grades of Hongkong sink their differences and laugh, shoulder to shoulder, like good men and true. Wonderful people, these "Court Cards."

DAY BY DAY.

Truth is a torch, but it is a huge one. This is why you, all of us, try to steal past it with blinking eyes, and are afraid lest we may be burnt.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Atlantique at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Australian Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Kumano Maru at noon to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Chihura to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Africa to-morrow.

Canadian and American Mails.—Due per s.s. Empress of India to-morrow.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. India at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. India at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

Departed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Williams left yesterday by the s.s. Chiyo Maru.

Japanese Gunboat Arrives.

The Japanese gunboat Yodo arrived this morning from Shanghai.

Opium Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was fined \$1,220 for being in unlawful possession of 23 taels of opium.

Range Finding Class.

The above class will be held at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday 14th in place of Thursday the 13th inst.

Magisterial Leniency.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, fined a Chinese fifty cents for wasting water in Queen's Road West.

The Coronation Terrace Robbery.—The Chinese charged with armed robbery at 3, Coronation Terrace, last week, was again brought before Mr. F. A. Haysland, at the Police Court, this morning, and remanded until the 17th inst.

A Decent Haul of Gamblers.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Inspector McHardy charged twenty-one Chinese with gambling at Wandai. The first defendant was fined \$25 and the remainder \$2 each.

A Good Working Arrangement.

The work of the Police Court has been relieved considerably by the new arrangement of setting aside special days for the hearing of cases coming under two Opium Ordinances. The days for cases to be heard in the First Court are Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and in the Second Court, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Vacuum Oil Co.'s Founder Dead.

We are requested to state that the Hongkong offices of the Vacuum Oil Company will be closed to-morrow afternoon during the time of the funeral of Mr. H. B. Everett, the founder of the Company, who has just died in California. Over 400 offices of the Company in various parts of the world will be closed about the same time.

Sanitary Board.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Sanitary Board was held, at which no business of public importance was transacted. There were present, Mr. D. W. Trautman, Head of the Sanitary Department, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Irwin, Messrs. Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark, M. O. H., Dr. Pearce, Assist. M. O. H. and M. W. Bowen Rowlands, secretary.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Lance Sgt. Williams charged a man at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing a quantity of clothing on the 28th ult. He stated that some of the clothing had been recovered. The defendant pleaded guilty but the S. rent asked for a remand for twenty-four hours, in police custody, to enable the defendant to show the police where the remainder of the property is.

The remand was granted.

THE GROWTH OF KOWLOON.

Some Reflections on the Present and the Future.

[Special Article]

If the average resident of Hongkong were asked whether the Colony was progressing, or otherwise, the probabilities are that he would hesitate before he answered. And even when he delivered judgment, may be his answer would not be in the affirmative. The fact is that to live continuously in a city, a Colony, or a country is, in many cases, to unfit one to speak impressively of its advancement—there may have been progress, and plenty of it, but the changes have come to pass almost without being noticed. That is so because most changes are gradual in their action—especially those which have to do with streets, buildings, wharves and the like. If blocks of tenements sprang into existence overnight, mushroom fashion, everybody, even the most unobservant, would have his eyes open to the signs of material progress. But when we see a house here, another there, slowly rising, brick by brick, the process is not impressive; and even when the structures are completed we seldom think of them as marks of progress. We have gazed too long at the hoardings and the scaffolding; enthusiasm has died out within us. May be we grumble at the unconscionable length of time taken over the work. But often that is all.

Steady Progress.

So we had better turn to other quarters if we want a striking view of our Colony's position. Let an old Hongkong hand, after an absence of ten years or so, take a look round, and he will "enthuse" on the development of the Colony. What aspect of that development he would ponder over most, would largely depend on the man. But whoever the observer might be, nothing would strike him more forcibly than the forward plunge made by the little peninsula across the harbour—Kowloon. Blocks of flats, groups of villas and semi-detached houses galore, have sprung up everywhere. And the process still goes on. The screech of the builders' wheelbarrow is common music in Kowloon. The result of all this is that a new residential settlement is arising. The day has gone when to live in Kowloon was to be ostracised; those days, one might as well have confessed to a crime as to admit that Kowloon was his address. But at last Kowloon has come by its own.

A Big Future.

But if Kowloon has already grown in size and importance, there are bigger days ahead. Even the arrangements for the location of the new railway station bespeak the probability of a wide use of the motor-car and the possibility of a tramway service. When through railway connection is established with Hankow, too, we may see something of an industrial movement across the harbour, while even now residences continue to rise into being one after the other with amazing rapidity. And they all get occupied, too; for few people who once go to Kowloon to live return to Hongkong to reside. The life across the harbour is more communal, and one of these days we may see a form of civic life taking shape in the creation of a Ratepayers' Association for Kowloon. Such a body could certainly find much to which to devote its energies.

"Member for Kowloon" Wanted.

In fact, as time goes on, Kowloon is striking out on lines of its own. Conditions there are totally different to those in Hongkong, which is almost solely immersed in business life and activity. The day is coming, if it has not already arrived, when there should be on the Legislative Council a member whose sole business should be to represent the interests of Kowloon. The idea of a representative of the bonifans community on the Council has much to recommend it, and we advance it seriously in the hope that it will receive due consideration. Kowloon has a big future ahead. That is a fact which we cannot afford to overlook.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

The forty-fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd. was held to-day at noon at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., the Hon. Mr. G. H. Ross presiding. There were also present, Sir C. Paul Chater, Messrs. H. P. White, F. Maitland, and C. S. Gubbay consulting committee, and Messrs. W. E. Clark, J. Barton, H. Fook, D. K. Moss, C. Osborn, Chan Chan Nam, A. H. M. da Silva, C. A. da Roza, J. M. de C. Bisto, and the secretary, Mr. L. N. Leefe.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

Gentlemen.—The Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I will therefore, with your permission, take them as read.

The Working account of the year 1911 has closed with a profit of \$284,317 18, which I trust you will regard as satisfactory. Out of this it is proposed to pay a dividend, as in former years, of \$27 per share, absorbing \$210,000, and to carry the balance to the credit of Reinsurance fund after paying the staff a bonus of 10 per cent. upon their salaries which, in the opinion of your Consulting Committee, the favourable out-turn of the account fully justifies.

It is perhaps advisable that I should refer from the Chair to a desire which has been expressed to me from more than one source, that a larger dividend should be paid.

The General Managers and Consulting Committee are of the opinion that the time for recommending an increase in the Hongkong Fire dividend has not yet arrived, and a careful study of the figures will really admit of no other conclusion.

The maintenance of the dividend at \$27 per share is dependent upon a substantial underwriting profit being earned, and considering the violent fluctuations to which the figures of a fire insurance Company operating in a narrow field may be subject, there can I think, be no hope of the Company being prudently able to make a larger distribution to shareholders until the margin between our income from interest and the cost of the dividend disappears. It seems to me wiser to make this statement in order that there may be no colour for the persistent rumours, which occur annually, and for which there is no justification, and in order to avoid disappointment to those who invest in Hongkong Fire shares.

The working account for 1912 shows a decline in the income from interest, which is due to the drop in the local rate of interest for mortgages, and to the difficulty experienced in finding suitable reinvestment for a number of mortgages which were paid off last year.

The premium income for 1912 is also lower by about \$14,000, but to a great extent this is to be attributed to the higher rates of exchange ruling in 1912 than in 1911, affecting the premium income from agencies operating at gold using centres. The underwriting results for the first twelve months are however very satisfactory, and the balances carried forward affords prospect of a good final result.

You will notice that a new account has arisen in the shape of an "Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account." This is on account of the fact that, by the wish of the Auditors, all our securities were revalued according to the prices and rates of exchange ruling on 31st December last, resulting in a book profit of \$17,188.87 which has been carried to the credit of this new account.

During the year the \$10,000 alluded to in last year's report as lying in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London has been invested in first class gold securities, and so great was the difficulty last year, to which I have already alluded, of finding suitable investments in China, that your sterling securities were increased by a further purchase of \$7,000, and \$100,000 placed on fixed deposit with the

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and Yokohama Specie Bank in Japan. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts I should be glad to do my best to answer any questions arising out of them which shareholders may desire to put.

There being no questions the report and accounts as presented were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. D. K. Moss.

On the proposition of Mr. W. E. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Barton, Sir Paul Chater and Messrs. White, Maitland, and Gubbay were re-elected to the consulting committee.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith, and A. R. Lowe were appointed auditors on the motion of Mr. Da Silva, seconded by Mr. Ho Fook.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and I am much obliged for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning and may be had on application.

A SHABBY THOROUGHFARE.

The Untidy Condition of Battery Path.

The few straggling azaleas that are fitfully blooming, on the rocky slip between Battery Path, and Queen's Road, call attention to the generally untidy appearance of this spot. Viewed from the City Hall, this portion of the city should be its finest sight, with the Bank building, the fine palms, and the trees on the slope, but these factors for beauty are by no means aided by the undergrowth of dingy ferns, their colour dimmed with dust, and the heterogeneous collection of shrubs which at present occupy the site. Towards the junction of Queen's Road and Battery Path, there is also a water tap, where coolies foregather, and add to the general impression of shabbiness.

While not advocating anything in the nature of landscape gardening, we would like to suggest that there are many flowering shrubs "wasting" their sweetness on the desert air of the higher levels and the Happy Valley, that might very well be transplanted to this spot, to the improvement of the scene. The same remark might very well be made, also, of the greenery at Glenelg, and in fact, generally of the whole Colony. The amount of land adjacent to roads, that might be transformed into pleasant flower-laden patches, is sufficient, if the suggestion were carried out, to earn for the Hongkong the title of Garden City.

As a commencement, however, attention might be paid to both sides of Battery Path, and it is conceivable that, with a little consideration, that thoroughfare might be changed from its present shabby condition to something which would be a thing of beauty, and a pleasure to all who use it.

WOMEN IN CHINA.

Lady Blake's Interesting Article.

The conspicuous part played by women in the progressive movement in China has impressed the Western imagination partly because of the prevalent misconception regarding the traditional position of woman in Chinese life. Readers of a recent article by Lady Blake, wife of a former Governor of Hongkong, in the "Nineteenth Century" will find that that woman suffrage does not represent to the Chinese mind as sharp a break with the past as one might imagine. Thus we are told that "these retiring, apparently timid Chinese women" have distinguished themselves, not only in the family, in the State, and in literature, but "have frequently displayed great military prowess." The Amazons who fought, or went to fight, at Purple Mountain, were not pioneers of their sex. Two women generals and two regiments of women fought fiercely in the Taiping Rebellion, and in the sixth century patriotic widow, who armed her retainers and fought for the emperor against aborigines, was rewarded by elevation to the rank of duchess. At the same time we may note that Chinese ladies appear openly in law courts, and that they have so little comprehension of the use of the pistol as to imagine that an English woman who wears one is a "strong" woman.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Offer From Shipping Companies.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of this Colony, have informed Professor C. A. M. Smith that the leading shipping companies have agreed to bring out freight free all the equipment for the engineering laboratories presented to the University.

The firms which have consented to make this valuable concession are Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. (on behalf of the Ocean Steamship Co.), the P. & O. Co. and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

THE COURT CARDS.

The "Court Cards" were as good as ever last night. To call them entertaining is to slight them; they were brilliant. With the average company that come to Hongkong one can pick out a couple of leading artists, give them the praise due to them and lump the rest together. To follow this custom in writing of the "Court Cards" would be injurious, for each individual merits the highest praise. Their entertainment will vie, where cleverness, refinement and unflagging interest and mirth are concerned, with the best shows, of the kind, to be seen at home. Their unaccompanied quartettes are beautiful; as vocalists and actresses, Miss Owen and Miss Fane charm all hearers; Mr. Warwick's and Reginald Palmer's comedy turns are—literally—imitable; Mr. Manning is one of the sweetest tenors we ever heard; Mr. Gordon Nicholls is hard to beat as a ventriloquist and at sleight of hand tricks, and it is almost as much a treat to hear Mr. Welton Fordham accompany as it is to hear his rich bass voice in solo or chorus.

LOCAL SPORT.

Cricket.

A match played at Kowloon between Mr. Gibson's team and Kowloon C. C. resulted in a win for the former. Scores.

Mr. Gibson's XI.	
Witchell c. Hollands b. Overy	2
Poole b. Bacon	12
Hartley b. Goldsmith	0
Cox c. Mackenzie b. Bacon	33
Foster b. Goldsmith	0
Higginbotham c. Davidson	0
b. Bacon	20
Mackay l.b.w. b. Mackenzie	3
Tacchi c. b. Bacon	0
Bradbury b. Mackenzie	13
Phillips c. Edwards b. Mackenzie	0
Gibson not out	3
Spittles b. Mackenzie	4
Extras	3
Total	102

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Goldsmith	14 3 32 2
Overy	8 0 20 1
Bacon	9 0 25 4
Mackenzie	5 0 12 4

Kowloon.

J. P. Douglas, b. Cox	4
E. E. Alder, c. Tacchi, b. Cox	0
E. J. Edwards run out	10
H. E. Goldsmith, c. MacKay, b. Cox	2
D. J. MacKenzie, c. Tacchi, b. Cox	0
H. Overy, b. Cox	4
N. Croucher, b. Witchell	0
F. Bacon, b. Cox	0
A. G. Pile, c. Phillips b. Cox	8
A. Davidson, run out	2
H. E. Hollands	1
G. Wolf, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	58

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Witchell	0 1 2 20 3
Cox	9 1 20 6

B. W. LING.

The opening of the Kowloon B. W. L. Green, has been fixed for Saturday, April 6th. The usual inaugural game between teams representing the President and the Vice-President will meet. The members of the Club will be "At home" to friends.

Chinese Law School in Shanghai.

The University of Law established by the Chinese Lawyers' Association in Shanghai has been converted into a special school of law by order of the Ministry of Education. A house near the Shanghai Nanking Railway Station has been rented and the school will be opened shortly.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Report of the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. on Thursday, February 20, 1913. Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, president, and the others present were Messrs. J. M. Young, C. W. Wrightson, E. C. Pearce and H. R. Kinnear, directors, P. Peebles, manager, D. M. Gubbay, Jas. Johnston, C. O. Liddell, A. Dallas, R. M. Saker and W. A. Roberts.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditor's certificate having been read, the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days we will with your permission take them as read.

In addressing you a year ago I alluded to the difficulties through which we had been passing and from which we had not yet emerged owing to the revolutionary upheaval in this country. The situation here was then very uncertain, but later on it began to improve and as far as our own interests are concerned the improvement has quietly but steadily continued, so that the opportunity for extension for which we were carefully watching arrived and we have seen our way to re-commence building both foreign and Chinese houses remuneratively and thus further utilized some of our vacant land, making it productive instead of interest consuming.

We have not yet derived full benefit from the work we have resumed, but some has come in already and more will come in this year while still further developments are under consideration. We already have in hand the building of a number of new foreign and Chinese houses which we feel sure we shall have no difficulty in letting satisfactorily.

We have made no purchases during the year and only one sale, a small one, to the Municipal Council for the Unga Road, which, while a present public benefit, should prove eventually to be of advantage to Estate No. 8.

I will now deal with the accounts. Working Account shows our Gross Rentals increased by Tls. 25,210.40 and the running expenses are reduced by Tls. 13,407.97 giving a net improvement of Tls. 38,618.43.

Interest Account is as you know the difference between what we receive from mortgages and interest on undeveloped land and what we pay in respect of debentures and bank overdraft. It is Tls. 20,896.85 less than last year due to a reduced amount of mortgages, to a larger amount of interest paid on debentures and also to the satisfactory fact of a decrease of about Tls. 9,000 of interest debited to undeveloped land which being now developed is productive.

Commission Account is derived from the collecting of rents on commission. A branch of our business which we are prepared to extend.

On the other side of the accounts:—

Charges Account—about the same as last year, as also are rentals.

Salaries are higher owing to increases under Agreements.

Legal Expenses are less, there have been no expenses for debenture deeds, etc.

The other items remain as before.

Profit and Loss Account shows the transfers approved at our last meeting. On the one side Tls. 50,000 drawn from equalization of dividends fund besides Tls. 11,161 from premium on debentures, debenture purchase account is a small profit on the debentures I mentioned last year as running off, and on the other side Tls. 78,303.46 transferred to improvements and renewal account.

Reserve Fund remains as before, while reserve fund for equalization of dividends is debited with Tls. 50,000 as sanctioned at the last meeting. We propose to take another Tls. 50,000 this year and are the more content to do so as the prospects of improvement are good and we are only using this fund with discretion for the purposes for which it has been accumulated. It has been considered best to take this

amount and we shall carry forward a substantial part of it (Tls. 31,248.04), and I may say with some confidence that unless something unforeseen occurs while keeping up our dividend I do not think that we shall have occasion to impinge on this fund again in the near future. In the meantime it has served its legitimate purpose during bad times and there will be Tls. 150,000 still in hand.

Improvements and Renewals Account is explained in the report. I need not repeat the figures. As you know it is regularly credited with interest on undeveloped land and drawn on solely for permanent work (beyond such things as repairs, etc.) so that the interest still remains invested in the properties of the Company.

The Balance Sheet shows the capital cost of all the Company's properties at the end of 1912. Any differences as compared with the previous year being explained in the report.

The Mortgage Loans are Tls. 326,857.25 less than last year and are fully covered, as is also the item of sundry debtors. Debenture purchase account is the cost of a small amount of debentures we purchased some time ago at a low price and will show a small profit as they run off.

In regard to the other side I may say that the balance of the debenture issue pending at the date of our last meeting was early disposed of. I think I have now said all there is to say about the accounts.

You will be glad to know that all the Company's house properties are well filled and advantage was taken of the influx of Chinese during and after the revolutionary movement to raise Chinese rents slightly from about the middle of 1912 and if further improvement continues we shall not fail to take advantage of it. I feel sure that I may fairly say that the prospects for property generally and for the Company's outlook are sufficiently encouraging.

I now wish to come to the question of expenses which as I told you last year had already occupied the attention of the Board and which has continued to do so. I at one time entertained the intention of giving you some rather full details in my address to you to-day, but I have recognized that this would be undesirable in the interests of the shareholders. I may say that suggestions made have received very careful consideration and some of them need some modification and I have here certain figures which bear on the comparisons with privately owned Estates and on other points, these I shall be glad to place fully at the disposal of any shareholders.

There is a great deal more responsible work than is perhaps appreciated by those who do not know fully the needs of an undertaking such as ours representing close on ten millions of acres and if the business were conducted on a merely commission basis we should pay much more than the cost of management is now. There is also considerable modification necessary in regard to actual percentages of charges as put forward by a shareholder. Shareholders are invited to examine these details and I hope that as many as care to do so will satisfy themselves by coming to look at the figures. It must, however, be recognized that the time has come when some modification in respect of expenses has to be made, and in speaking of this, I who know all that they have done in the past from the initiation of the Company and are still doing, cannot but hear my cordial testimony to the great services of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. I will not enlarge on them, but they have been invaluable.

Our business demands scrupulous care in regard to our credit at all points. The principle that has ever guided us has been that of supplying a gilt-edged security to shareholders for investment purposes and we must do nothing to impair that. But while aiming at retaining it fully we are alive to the necessity for economy wherever and whenever they can be safely effected.

The conclusion your board has come to is that at present the arrangement with the agents as to their direct remuneration should remain undisturbed but it is felt that benefit should be derived by



WINFRED VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
REMARKABLE QUALITY, MODERATE PRICE
\$0.50 PER TIN OF 50.
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The Company from the large amount of fire insurance premium that we pay and arrangements are being made that as present insurances run off and fresh ones are effected this Company shall derive therefrom its full measure of advantage.

No questions were asked, and the Chairman proposed that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

This was seconded by Mr. Young and carried unanimously. On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Wrightson, the following resolution was passed:—That the directors be authorized to pay a final dividend for the year 1912 of six per cent. on the paid up capital to shareholders on the register at this date.

On the motion of Mr. Gubbay seconded by Mr. Johnston, Mr. H. R. Kinnear was re-elected a director. Mr. Arthur Dallas moved and Mr. Saker seconded the resolution of Mr. G. R. Wingrove as auditor of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Tls. 500.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the Chairman announced that shareholders would receive dividend warrants on the following day.

On the call of Mr. Liddell a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jenner Hogg for presiding.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Son	25
Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist	25
Messrs. J. R. Michael & Co.	15
Messrs. Patell & Co.	15
Messrs. O. J. Gaupp & Co.	15
Ellis Kadoorie Esq.	15
Hugh A. Nisbet Esq.	10
A. P. S.	10
Messrs. Percy Smith Seth and Fleming	10
Messrs. N. Mody & Co.	10
Messrs. Vieira & Co.	10
Messrs. J. M. Alves & Co.	10
Messrs. Caldwell MacGregor & Co.	10
Messrs. Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.	10
Messrs. Chindry & Co.	5
Messrs. Ullmann & Co.	5
G. P. L.	5

GOLF.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

The results in the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's February Competitions, at Fanling, were as follows:—

Robertson Cup.	
A. Mackenzie	80-10-70
H. C. Gale	93-13-80
M. Moss	104-24-80
F. C. Macdonald	91-0-82
A. Temperley	98-10-86
32 entries.	

Running Pool.	
M. Maas	102-24-79
H. C. Gale	93-13-80
F. C. Macdonald	91-0-82
A. C. E. Elborough	93-10-83
D. Wood	108-24-84
N. L. Smith	93-7-86
A. Temperley	90-10-86
Stanley Cooke	102-14-88
C. H. T. Trill	107-18-80
28 entries.	

RECORD ENTRIES.

July Oxford Local Examinations in Hongkong.

Entries for the July Oxford Local Examinations at this centre closed at noon yesterday. The entries, 407, are a record, being 43 more than in 1911, the previous record.

This year's candidates are classified as under:—

Senior Boys	79
Senior Girls	15
Junior Boys	92
Junior Girls	25
Prel. Boys	156
Prel. Girls	40

The following Schools have entered candidates:—Italian Convent, French Convent, C. M. S. High School for Girls, Diocesan Girls' School, St. Stephen's Girls' College, Kowloon Girls' School, Belkiss Public School for Girls, St. Joseph's College, Diocesan Boys' School, Victoria English School, St. Paul's College, Ellis Kadoorie College & Queen's College.

Chinese from Lhasa:—Calcutta, Feb. 13.—The third and last batch of Chinese from Lhasa are now entering British territory. General Chang with twenty or thirty men was still at Ghumbi Valley on Tuesday.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 13th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents. Hongkong, 12th Mar., 1913. [2-49]



NEW 1913 MODELS.

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Bon Ton and Royal

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AMERICAN CORSET STORE.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Now then—Variety is the spice of life, and a change of diet is good for all of us. We provided you with Sausage the finest in the land, now we have imported for your consumption, DIRECT from LONDON.

KIPPERS, HADDOCKS, FILLETS.

Just landed and in prime Condition.

We have received from the NORTH

1,000

BRACE OF PHEASANTS,

they are subject to your order.

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Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd.

Each Pair. BOOTS \$11.00
Guaranteed. SHOES \$10.00



HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR

PERFECT FITTING.

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Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
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Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and
Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. SPEZIA 13th March	S.S. BRISGAVIA 11th March
" SCANDIA 14th March	For NEW YORK:
" SITHONIA 28th March	S.S. AMBRIA 12th March
" BOYNE 2nd April	S.S. BELGRAVIA 10th March
" SAXONIA 26th April	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
" SEGOVIA 8th May	S.S. O.J.D. AHLERS 21st March
" BIRKENFELS 19th May	For Havre & Hamburg:
" FURSTBULOW 2nd June	S.S. SILESIA 25th March
" SAMBIA 24th June	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SCHWARZBURG 28th March
	For Vancouver, S. & O. T. P. land (Or.):
	S.S. SITHONIA 28th March
	For Rotterdam, Bremen, B. & A. warp:
	S.S. SACHSEN 13th April
	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SCANDIA 14th April

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Hongkong Office. [12]BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
EASTWARD.The S.S. "MUTTRA" 4644 tons gross, Captain H. Carr, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBE on the 15th March at daylight, and
will be followed by the S.S. "FULTALA" 4154 tons gross, Captain H. W.
Tallent, sailing hence on or about the 24th March at noon, taking cargo and
passengers at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1913. [1]

LOG BOOK.

The Sailor's Way.

Sir Walter Runciman, speaking at the meeting of the Tyne Mariners' Benevolent Institution in Newcastle last month, said the vices of sailors, their reckless habits and eccentric jollity, were talked of flippantly. Their mode of life undoubtedly bred whimsical complaints of ill-usage and more or less imaginary grievance, but a sailor's faults were only different from and perhaps less harmful than those of his station ashore. Sailors had been of the greatest service to our national strength, and no other profession had produced so prolific and exquisite writers.

The Japanese Battleship Kongo. The battleship-cruiser Kongo (27,500 tons), built at the Vickers Shipbuilding Yard for the Japanese Navy, will, says the Tokio Press, be officially transferred on August 17th by the Shipbuilding Yard to Captain N. Nakano, of the Japanese Navy, who is commissioned to bring the vessel home. From May 20th the vessel will undergo her trial trips, and in the latter part of August will leave England for Japan, via the Cape. She is expected at Yokosuka about the end of October. Some five hundred Japanese officers and bluejackets, who left Yokohama on the 12th instant for England on the N.Y. K. liner Ateuta Maru, to bring the vessel home, are expected to reach London in the middle of April.

Lord Brassey on Sailing. Earl Brassey has been telling the Authors' Club of the joys of yachting, of which he has had such happy experience in his famous "Sunbeam" and other vessels. "Endeavouring to encourage young members of the Authors' Club to take to yachting," Earl Brassey said he would suppose that they would begin as he began with a small craft. Well, they would have to choose between the alternatives of racing and cruising. If they were so favourably placed that in any week in summer time they could have a weekend or take an

occasional day off, then he strongly advised them to go in for racing. There was a lot of good fellowship about it, and in careering through the races there was required a lot of dash, coolness, and alertness of mind and body to which any young fellow should be proud to attain. It was a really fine art, but if the exigencies of authorship compelled them to concentrate their yachting within a comparatively short space of time and perhaps, rather in the autumn than in the high racing season, then cruising should be their ideal, and in such circumstances a great deal might be done in a small vessel. The Cruising Club had done wonderful work in its exploration of every creek and interesting port and harbour, not only on our own coasts, but on the adjacent coasts of Northern Europe. They might have a most charming month in a very small craft in the estuary of the Thames and in the ports and harbours between Yarmouth Roads and the Isle of Wight. If they wanted a more northern cruise, nothing could exceed in charm the West Coast of Scotland, the estuary of the Clyde, and even the Northern Coast of Ireland. Do not let them forget that Holland had many attractive places which could be reached by open water or by canal or that there were many charming harbours on the coast of Brittany. Then, as they went on, the whirling of wheel of fortune might put it in their power to contemplate the possession of a "Sunbeam." He could not recommend the "Sunbeam" to them as a type, for he believed that that vessel, like her owner, was obsolete. The many years he had passed at sea—they were no fewer altogether than fourteen—had been almost entirely devoted to what was called cruising, another department. His first boats were of the smallest type. Looking back across the years, he remembered that the first one he ever possessed was an eight-tonner, poetically entitled the Spirit of the Ocean, and when he first went aboard that craft she seemed to him to be a vessel of

amazing dimension, and he was very proud of her. He then crept on to a twenty-ton vessel, and he vividly remembered the miseries he endured in that boat. Afterwards, while he was in residence at Oxford, he succeeded to a fifty-ton yacht, which won the Queen's prize of £100. The yacht with which he won the cup was called the "Cybura," and his father had had the kindness to give it to him. There were only two small competitors, and it was a very fluke affair, so he would say no more about that. He very much hoped that his presence there that evening might inspire some of the younger men among those assembled with those sea aspirations which had moved him so deeply all his life, and if, as a result of his aspirations, any of them should take to the sea, he hoped that they would be as happy there as he had always been. He had mentioned the fact that he had spent fourteen years of his life at sea, and that, he thought, was a long record, particularly when it was borne in mind that the service was not done under compulsion. The greatest yachtsman of the day was Lord Dunraven, than whom no man had built so many vessels, more or less of his own designing, or had been so uniformly successful.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Den of Crombie.	J. M. & Co.	31 March, about
London via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	15 March
London and Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Namur	P. & O. Co.	19 March, about
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	25 March
do do	Schwarzburg	H. A. L.	28 March
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	O. J. D. Ahlers.	H. A. L.	21 March
Marseilles, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Belgravia	H. A. L.	21 March
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S. pore, &c.	Miyasaki Maru	N. Y. K.	26 March
Mexico, Peruvian and Chili via Japan	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	23 April
U.K. & Continental Ports	Glenlogan	S. T. & Co.	Middle of March
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, &c.	Africa	S. W. & Co.	13 March
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S. ton, Manila	P. E. Friedrich.	M. & Co.	19 March
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Austria	S. W. & Co.	7 April, about

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Shimosa	D. & Co.	25 March about
New York via Suez Canal	Welsh Prince	A. K. & Co.	12 April
Boston & New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Inverclyde	S. T. & Co.	2 April, about
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. & Co.	25 March
do do do do	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	1 April
San Francisco via Manila & Japan, &c.	Nile	P. M. & Co.	18 March
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Japan, &c.	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	22 March
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Shanghai, &c.	Panama Maru	O. S. K.	2 April
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle	Harpagus	J. M. & Co.	10 June, about
Vancouver B.C., and Portland (Or.)	Sithonia	H. A. L.	28 March
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	5 April
do do do do	Empress of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	28 April
Portland, Tacoma and Seattle	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	27 June, about

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Prinz Waldemar.	M. & Co.	22 March
do do do do	Aldenharn	G. L. & Co.	12 March

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Tjimarhi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	17 March
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Yatsing	J. M. & Co.	14 March
do do do do	Namsang	J. M. & Co.	14 March
Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and C'ia	Thongwa	D. S. & Co.	1 March
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Beginning of April
Japan	Tjiliwang	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	17 March
do do do do	Kitano Maru	T. K. K.	27 March
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Coblenz	M. & Co.	1 April, about
do do do do	Austria	S. W. & Co.	1 April, about
do do do do	China	S. W. & Co.	31 March, about
Manila	Loongang	J. M. & Co.	15 March
Newchwang	Huichow	B. & S.	18 March
Amping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Kiukiang	B. & S.	15 March
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	19 March
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Haikan	D. L. & Co.	14 March
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Hakata Maru	N. Y. K.	17 March
do do do do	Dilwara	D. S. & Co.	15 March
do do do do	Arratoon Apar.	D. S. & Co.	15 March
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Gregory Apar.	D. S. & Co.	15 March
Shanghai	Japan	A. N. & Co.	24 March, about
do do do do	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	India	P. & O. Co.	13 March
do do do do	Linan	B. & S.	13 March
do do do do	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	29 March

To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT
SWETTENHAM, PENANG
AND CALCUTTA.
(Taking cargo on Through Bills of
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,
and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"THONGWA."

Capt. O. M. B. B. will be despatched
as above on TUESDAY the
18th inst. at 1 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & CO. LTD.
Agents.This steamer is fitted with wireless
telegraphy.
Hongkong, 10 h Mar. 1913. [215]THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ
CANAL.(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast.)

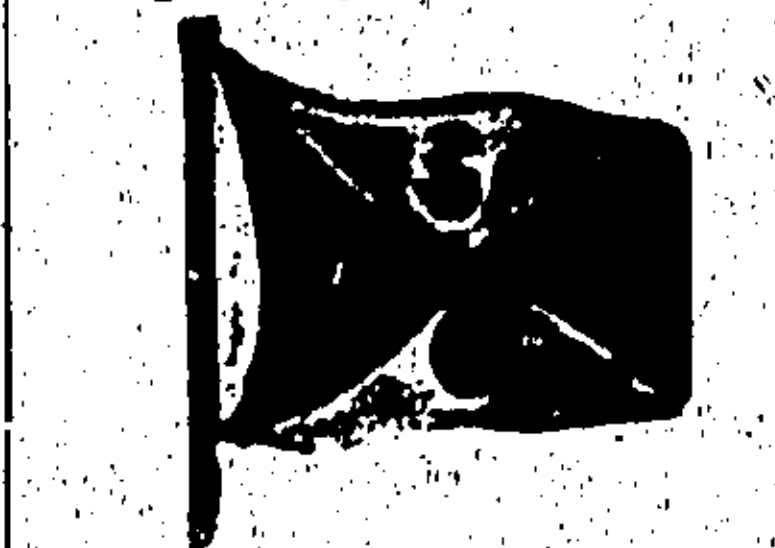
THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE."

Capt. McKegg, will be despatched as
above on Saturday the 13th April.
For freight and passage apply to
ARNOLD KASBERG & CO.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 11th Mar. 1913. [246]

To Sail

Hongkong-New York.



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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via
PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast.)British S.S. "INVERCLYDE"
on or about 2nd April, 1913.
For freight and further information,
apply toSHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 26th 1913. [218]

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the
Malabar Coast.PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
S.S. "SHIMOSA" on or about
25th Mar.For freight and further information,
apply to
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th Feb. 1913. [216]MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO

DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Holhow,	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Namsang.
Macao,	Sui Tai.
Shanghai,	Linan.
Shanghai,	India.
Straits,	Africa.
Japan,	Spezia.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO

ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessels.
Shanghai,	Africa.
Shanghai,	Empress of India
Singapore,	India.
Manila,	Tacoma.
Singapore,	Scandia.
Rangoon,	Muttra.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. Persia left San
Francisco on the 8th inst.The P. M. s.s. Mongolia with the
American mail left San Francisco
for this port, via Honolulu the
usual Japan Ports and Manila on
the 15th ult.The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru
left San Francisco for Hongkong
via usual ports on the 1st instant
and is due here on the 28th inst.The P. M. s.s. Mongolia sailed
from Yokohama for this port via
Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila on
the 7th inst., between 4 and 6 a.m.
Her mails have been transferred
to the C. P. R. s.s. Empress of
India, due here about the 13th
inst.The C. P. R. s.s. Montague left
Shanghai on the 11th inst., at
noon, and is due to arrive at Moji
on the 13th inst., at 6 a.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. India left Singa-
pore for this port on the 8th inst.,
at 2 p.m., with the outward Eng-
lish Mails, and is due here on the
13th inst., at about 6 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line s.s. Ghazee left
United Kingdom on the 26th Jan.,
for the Far East via Straits.The s.s. Glenlochy passed the
Suez Canal on 18th ult., for Hong-
kong via Straits.The American & Manchurian
Line str. Kasenga passed the
Suez Canal on the 25th ult., and
is due here on or about 28th inst.The H. A. L. s.s. Scandia left
Singapore on the 6th inst., p.m.,
and may be expected here on the
13th inst., a.m.The I. C. S. N. s.s. Cheongshing
from Tientsin is due at Hongkong
on the 15th inst.The I. C. S. N. s.s. Fooksang
from Calcutta is due at Hongkong
on the 20th inst.The S. L. s.s. Den of Glamis
from London is due at Hongkong
on the 14th inst.The B. I. s.s. Muttra from Ran-
goon and Singapore is due at
Hongkong on the 13th inst.The s.s. Capri left Kobe for this
port on 11th inst. be expected
here on the 17th inst.The A. L. s.s. Africa left Shang-
hai for this port on the 10th inst.,
and will arrive here on the 13th
inst.The P. & O. s.s. Nile is expect-
ed to arrive at Colombo on the
19th inst., at 3 p.m.The O. S. K. s.s. Tacoma Maru
from Tacoma left Manila for Hong-
kong on the 10th inst., p.m., and
is due here on the 13th inst., p.m.The P. & O. s.s. Nile is expect-
ed to arrive at Singapore on the
15th inst., p.m., and is expected to
leave Singapore on the 17th inst.,
a.m.The T. K. K. s.s. Buyo Maru
arrived at Yokohama from Hono-
lulu on the 3rd inst., and is due
in Hongkong on the 20th inst.The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru
left Honolulu for Yokohama on
the 27th ult., and is due in Hong-
kong on the 20th inst.The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru,
arrived at Iquique on the 3rd inst.,
and leaves for Callao on the 12th
inst.The Mogul Line str. Lothian
sailed from the United Kingdom
on the 26th ult., for the Far East
via Straits.The S. E. A. Co.'s s.s. Japan left
Port Said on the 26th ult., and is
expected to arrive here on the
20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Atlantique, Fr. s.s., 3,501, Lido,
11th Mar.—Marseilles
9th Feb. Gen.—M. M.Benvenue, Br. s.s., 2,505, R.
Krabbe, 8th Mar.—Moji
2nd Mar. Coal.—G. L.
& Co.Choywang, Br. s.s., 1,453, Cour-
ney, 11th Mar.—Canton
10th Mar. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,784, K.
Kobayashi, 11th Mar.—
Wakamatsu 6th Mar.
Coal.—M. B. G. K.Drufar, Nor. s.s., 860, Bing, 8th
Mar.—Swatow 7th Mar.
Gen.—Chinese.Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,096, Jepsen,
10th Mar.—Falan Island
3rd Mar. Copra.—S. &
Co.Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 739, Mar-
guerite, 9th Mar.—Haj-
phong 8th Mar. Gen.—
A. R. Marty.Hop Sang, Br. s.s., 1,327, Jas. M.
Hay, 7th Mar.—Bangkok
28th Feb. Rice.—J. M.
& Co.Hyndford, Br. s.s., 2,775, Horne,
11th Mar.—Sabang 27th
Feb. Oil.—S. O. Co.Kiang Ping, Chi. s.s., 1,222, Ud-
den, 11th Mar.—Canton
10th Mar. Gen.—Tong
Lee & Co.Kineall, Br. s.s., 2,252, Founders,
11th Mar.—Milke 6th
Mar. Coal.—D. & Co.Kushing, Br. s.s., 1,143, Lewis,
9th Mar.—Saigon 5th
Mar. Rice.—B. & S.Kweilin, Br. s.s., 1,950, Mills, 6th
Mar.—Canton 5th Mar.
Gen.—B. & S.Loonsang, Br. s.s., 1,199, Leask,
11th Mar.—Manila 8th
Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.Lyceum, Ger. s.s., 1,236, Sarh,
10th Mar.—Saigon 6th
Mar. Gen.—H. A. L.Machew, Ger. s.s., 995, Zollner,
10th Mar.—Bangkok via
Holhow 2nd Mar. Rice.
—North German Lloyd.Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,139, Schlekyer,
22nd Feb.—Canton 21st
Feb. Ballast.—J. & Co.Namsang, Br. s.s., 2,591, Gilroy,
8th Mar.—Moji 4th Mar.
Gen.—J. M. & Co.Nile, Br. s.s., 3,156, Layrak, 11th
Mar.—San Francisco
8th Mar. Gen.—P. M. Co.On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,787, Carl,
9th Mar.—Canton 7th
Mar. Ballast.—J. & Co.Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, Christian,
20th Mar.—Holhow
9th Mar. Gen.—J. & Co.Yatsing, Br. s.s., 1,031, Arden-
son, 9th Mar.—Moji 4th
Mar. Coal.—J. M. & Co.Cooked Ham, 9140, past the
Corned Beef, 9140, past the
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 Anderson, W. H. maid
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 Berge, Mr. & Mrs. Kuckx, Mr. and
 Baring, M. Langene, Mr.
 Bate, E. R. Mrs. B. and
 Beardsley, Mrs. Lloyd, G. T.
 G. B. Legordo, Mr. &
 Beaumont, G. A. Mrs. B. and
 Bell, Mr. and Mrs. infant
 C. D. J. Leggo, G.
 Belabre, Madam Lopez, J. M.
 la M. de Loper, Mrs. J.
 Bellios, Mrs. E. D. and child
 R. Lowie, S.
 Berge, Miss J. Lyle, Mrs. A.
 Berge, Dr. T. J. Mackenzie, A.
 Bona, G. A. MacIntyre, Mr.
 Beynon, Capt. and Mrs. Nel
 U. R. Mackay, Mrs.
 Biberghall, M. Maoro, Mrs.
 Birch, A. G. Main, G. D.
 Bithenough, W. Manger
 H. Marriott, Dr. O.
 Bladey, Mr. and Matheson, Mrs.
 Mrs. H. O. R. T. and
 Block, G. child.
 Brooke, Mrs. McCullough, E.
 Bryant, G. H. O.
 Burnett, Dr. E. McIntosh, Mrs.
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 Campbell, A. S. McKean, Dr. G.
 Chalmers, J. S. W.
 Claxton, A. A. McKenny, Dr.
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 A. G. McNaughton,
 Cottan, Mr. & Mrs. D.
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 F. Mehta, K. B.
 Crocker, Miss Mosecki, J.
 Crombie, H. Melbourne, C.
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 Llam & Lady Morris, J.
 Rees & maid Mulder, Mr. and
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 Denison, H. C. Muller, Mr. and
 Derteano, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Mrs. & 2 child.
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 Howarth, O. A. Mrs. A. and 4
 Horton, H. children
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The above mentioned vessel having
 arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby
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 mediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be
 loaded immediately at consignee's risk
 and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered MON-
 DAY Mar. 17th, 1913, at noon will be
 subject to landing and storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be
 effected.

All claims and otherwise damaged
 cargo will be examined at the above
 Company's godown Saturday 15th
 inst., at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained un-
 less accompanied by short delivery note
 or list of exceptions taken at the time of
 delivery to consignees and signed for and
 on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before
 April, 10th 1913, otherwise they will
 not be recognized.

FRED J. HALTON,

Agent

Hongkong, 11th Mar. 1913 1247

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI,"

having arrived from the above ports.

Consignees of cargo by her are hereby

informed that all goods are being landed

at their risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, whence, and/or

from the wharves, delivery may be ob-

tained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th Mar.

4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

packages are to be left in the Godown

where they will be examined on

Saturday 16th Mar. at 9.30 a.m. Claims

against the steamer must be presented

within 10 days of arrival, otherwise

they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by

us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

JARDINE, MATHESON

AND CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong 11th Mar. 1913. 1248

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORCK,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods, with

the exception of Opium, Treasure and

Valuables, are being landed and stored

at their risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

West Point Godowns, whence delivery

may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on

unless intimation is received from the

Consignees before noon to-day request-

ing it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godown, and all

goods remaining undelivered after the

18th of Mar. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on the

18th of Mar. at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the

20th of Mar. 1913, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELBOURNE & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th Mar. 1913. 1241

FROM SHANGHAI KOBE

AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

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Capt. J. B. Drake, will be de-

parted for the above ports on Satur-

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The steamer has superior accom-

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carries a duly certified doctor.

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Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six months) covering the above mentioned points - £54

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 PONGEE SILK CREPE DE CHINE AND LACES.

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COMMERCIAL.

Provident Rubber Estates.

The final general meeting of

POKFULAM MURDER TRIAL.

Counsel for Prisoner Raises a Nice Point.

This morning the trial was commenced, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees, Davies, K.O., sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, in which Mo Kwai, alias Lo Kwai, stands charged with the murder of Joolab Khan, formerly a janitor of the police, and at the time of his death, a watchman, employed by the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam, on November 17, 1912.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. J. H. Kemp, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull, defended.

An interesting objection. Before the prisoner pleaded, an interesting objection was raised by Mr. Alabaster arising out of the fact that no Criminal Sessions were held in February.

Mr. Alabaster:—The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the sessions commencing on Feb. 18 last. As there were no sessions in February last, I submit he is entitled to be discharged as he cannot be tried on any later date than some day in February.

The Chief Justice:—Where do you find that?

Mr. Alabaster:—Criminal Procedure Ordinance, section 5, 1899, lays it down that with the exception of two months by No. 33 of 1912—

The Chief Justice:—Does the amendment make any difference?

Mr. Alabaster:—No, they knock out January and July. That section lays it down that there shall be monthly sessions, in every single month of the year and it takes an ordinance to alter that rule, and an ordinance has altered it.

The Chief Justice:—With a proviso, provided the Chief Justice may, on due notice being given, change the day so appointed.

Mr. Alabaster:—That proviso can only give the Chief Justice power to change the day and not the month.

The Chief Justice:—It does not say so.

Mr. Alabaster:—It says that the sessions shall commence on the eighteenth day of every month, and says the Chief Justice may change the day, but not the month. That change could only be made by calling the sessions on and adjourning, or by giving notice to the persons to be affected by the change, and giving them an opportunity of being heard against the change. If it had not been so, it would not have been necessary to pass Ordinance 33 of 1912, because it would have been possible to skip the months of January and July, in the same way as this month has been skipped. He has been in custody ever since November, and therefore he is prejudiced from day to day by each delay.

Notice in the Gazette.

The Chief Justice:—There was a proper notice inserted in the Gazette on February 14, stating that the Criminal Sessions would be held on the fourth day of March.

Mr. Alabaster:—That is a decision, my Lord.

The Chief Justice:—How does it prejudice you?

Mr. Alabaster:—By having the trial delayed about a month.

The Chief Justice:—Supposing the sessions had begun in the ordinary way, on February 18, and the long case, which I understand I am going to try next week had lasted three weeks, that would have brought the murder case into March; he would have been kept waiting three weeks for his case to come on.

Mr. Alabaster:—That would not have been a delay of which he might complain, but the man has a common right to his liberty.

The Chief Justice:—How does the word "day" restrict it to being a day in that month?

Mr. Alabaster:—Because the words "day" and "month" are used—the eighteenth day of every month; but on due notice having been given the Chief Justice may change the day; not the month. That is clearly the power given; otherwise it could not be said we have monthly sessions.

The Chief Justice:—It says the Chief Justice may change the "day" appointed. It does not say change to a day in that month. Surely it is intended to invest the widest possible discretion in the Chief Justice as to what day the sessions shall be held.

The Day or the Month.

Mr. Alabaster:—If that had been the intention of the legislature, they would not have passed No. 33 of 1912, because it would have been possible for the Chief Justice to decide that, while the Full Court was sitting, there should be no sessions. That is confirmed by Ordinance 5 of 1898.

Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that Ordinance provided that even during vacation the sessions should be held.

The Chief Justice:—Yes, the words are clear—unless the Chief Justice alters the day.

Mr. Alabaster:—Yes; alter the day, but not the month!

The Chief Justice:—And the new ordinance has been passed to vary the words—monthly sessions.

Mr. Alabaster:—I submit that this is not the February sessions. February has passed, and the prisoner is entitled to his discharge under another section. You have power to deliver the man, although he has not been tried. That point was raised some years ago and referred to in Maxwell.

The Chief Justice:—I don't see how it necessarily involves the discharge of the prisoner.

The Point Decided.

In deciding the point, the Chief Justice remarked that the learned counsel had very properly raised the point. However, he did not read the section as counsel had done. The section to his mind was obviously intended to vest the court with large discretionary powers.

The matter had been mentioned by counsel in another case, and he had looked the matter up, finding that in one instance the sessions had been adjourned to another month, and it had been quite a common thing to vary the date of the sessions. He pointed out that sometimes, before a judge had sat and formally adjourned the sessions, but there was nothing in the ordinance which required that that should be done. Again, if he adopted the course, to which he was invited by the learned counsel, assuming his contention was good, and assuming the prisoner were to obtain his discharge, he did not think it would be contended for a moment that the Crown would not have power to indict the prisoner again, and a plea of *autrefois acquit* could not be adopted.

The prisoner having entered a plea of not guilty, the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs R. J. Wilton, foreman, S. Hildren, S. S. Levy, G. Black, D. Gow, E. J. de Figueiredo, A. E. Crippen, and H. Dinning.

The Hon. Mr. Bucknill, opening the case for the Crown, said that probably all of them knew the Dairy Farm, which lay along the side of a hill below the Pokfulam Reservoir. There were a great many employees and servants there, Chinese and Indians, and the servants who looked after the cows and animals lived in little parties, in huts. Now, the practice had been for the Dairy Farm authorities to have Indian watchmen, and these watchmen performed the duties which might be called those of overseers. They went about to see that the Chinese employees were doing their work properly and they had vested in them a certain amount of authority to control and find fault; as might be imagined, consequently the position of overseer was not a very popular one. Anyone who was constantly finding fault was not as a rule very popular with those whom he found fault with.

A Barbarous Crime.

The history of the crime was a particularly barbarous and horrible one. On November 19 of last year an Indian watchman of the Dairy Farm, a man called Joolab Khan, was found on the side of the hill. His body was headless and the head which had been cut from the body was found wrapped in a sheet some distance from it. Traces of blood which led down to a hut, which was generally known as No. 10 but, indicated the way in which the body was brought up to the place, where it was secured. The man had been

missed, and of course, on discovery, it was once seen that a murder must have been committed.

Now the story of the evidence which connected the accused with the crime substantially relied on Chinese cowboys who said that they were actually present and saw the whole of the crime committed. That really was the chief evidence which he would have to lay before them. These two men, the principal witnesses, said that they were actually at the hut No. 10 when the accused, and another man not in custody at the time, killed the Indian watchman, dragged him up the hill, cut off his head, and were undoubtedly guilty of a particularly atrocious and revolting crime. It was said by one witness that these Chinese cowboys disliked the Indian watchman. It was said by another witness that a hoe and stick were the implements with which the crime was committed and, in addition to this the head was severed from the body with a chopper. The doctor would tell them that the wounds were of a most extensive character, the head being broken and six ribs being smashed. The reason why the head was cut off the body was a bit difficult to surmise. It was possible that it was done with some idea of concealing the identity of the deceased, or it might be due to some form of superstition that, if the head were cut off, the spirit of the deceased person would not be able to haunt the perpetrators of the deed.

Evidence was given by Mo Hung and Li Wing who were present when the deed was committed, the latter saying that the chopper produced in court belonged to Mo Hung. Both men according to Mo Hung helped to drag the body up the hill. According to Mo Hung, Li Wing also struck the Indian, but Li in the box denied that this was the case and alleged that Mo Hung struck the deceased.

Answering Mr. Alabaster, Li Wing denied that he helped to carry the body up the hill. While this was being done he went away, and as he went saw a policeman. He did not tell the policeman, because he was in a hurry to get his milk into Sassoon's.

Mr. Alabaster:—The Indian was late?—Yes.

And you were unable to take your full share in disposing of the corpse?—No. I did not take any share in carrying him up.

You did not have time?—No; that was not so.

You were there during the killing?—Yes.

You were there when the body was put on one side?—Yes.

You were there when they washed the place where he fell?—When they started to wash I went off with the milk.

And you went off?—Yes.

And saw a policeman?—Yes. Did you tell the policeman?—No.

Why did you not tell him; were you in too much of a hurry?—Yes.

Pokfulam police station was close by, but he did not report it there either. He did not know anything about reporting things to the police.

Mr. Alabaster:—Is the prisoner known all over the Dairy Farm as being a fool?—His own clansman call him a fool.

Mr. Alabaster:—And therefore they regard him as of not much account?—I don't know.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and Miss May visited the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon for the purpose of inspecting the Chinese pictures by Signor Belsito which are being exhibited in the reading room and which were described in yesterday's "Telegraph."

Signor Belsito, with whom was the Chevalier Volpicelli, the Italian Consul, explained the pictures to His Excellency who was deeply interested in the workman's ship.

IS HE A SPY?

Boettner again before the Bench.

The case in which Karl Boettner, 28, a clerk and a native of Trier, Germany, now residing in Hongkong, is charged with photographing fortifications, was again brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this afternoon.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, The Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Shenton, of Messrs Deacon Looker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

Major Tulloch again, went into the witness box and was cross-examined by Mr. Shenton.

Mr. Shenton:—Since the last hearing, I have some photographs and postcards bought in public shops in Hongkong. One shows you Stonecutters, one the naval yard and a panorama of Hongkong. This (producing one card) has been coloured, and was bought for fifteen cents. It is of Mount Davis—Upper Belohara is it not?

—I cannot see Upper Belohara. There is Mount Davis there?—It is meant for Mount Davis; I cannot swear to it. So far in the distance it is of no value whatever.

Mr. Hodgson:—The photos speak for themselves.

His Worship:—I cannot say they are the same.

Mr. Hodgson:—If you look at the other two, your Worship, you will see the difference.

His Worship:—Very faint.

Mr. Shenton:—This as a matter of fact is a reproduction from a photo?

Major Tulloch:—It looks like it. I don't know.

Mr. Shenton:—If it was enlarged would it be of any value?

—No.

Here is a photo by Mr. Ah Ling. Would you consider that a valuable photo?—Quite useful—a contravention of the Ordinance.

That is a photo showing the Naval Dock?—Yes.

His Worship:—Does the Ordinance say docks?

Mr. Hodgson:—No.

Mr. Shenton:—Well, it is a fortification.

Mr. Hodgson:—No it is not.

Mr. Shenton:—It is a question for argument. I am told it is a common thing for the Japanese to go in there and photograph the Submarines.

His Worship:—The Ordinance says "any battery, field work or fortification, or any portion thereof within the Colony."

Mr. Shenton:—Or the Waters thereof.

His Worship:—You don't call that a battery.

Mr. Shenton:—It comes within field work.

The contravention of the Ordinance is judged from the standpoint of spying. It would be a valuable photo in time of war.

His Worship:—Well, the legislation should have said so.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Chinese Ministry of Education.

Mr. Tang Hua-lung's appointment to the Chinese Ministry of Education, proposed by the Government some time ago, came up for discussion at the Advisory Council only on the 3rd instant, when it was vetoed by twenty-nine votes against and twenty-eight for it; there were fifty-eight members present, and one vote for it was disqualified.

Foreigners in Wuchang.

Reuters' Wuchang correspondent says that the Government's policy with regard to future land purchase in Wuchang by foreigners is being carried out speedily.

It consists, apparently, of the establishment of a municipal administration and new law courts, and also the abolition of extrajurisdiction, and the necessity for the naturalization of foreigners purchasing land.

The new Machine Gun.

The Secretary of State for War announced on February 11 that a new pattern machine gun is about to be issued to the cavalry, and that the question of the issue to the infantry was still under consideration.

The gun is the new Vickers rifle-calibre automatic gun. Its chief advantage is its lightness. This gun has been adopted by the Russian Army, the Italian Army and Navy, the Japanese Navy, and the Turkish Navy—or, in other words, by the chief Powers with recent war experience. Large numbers of the gun are now under construction, and experimental patterns have been sent to other countries.

BRASS DUST FOR GOLD.

Story of Trickster Who Lilt Pipe With 45 Note.

An order for the immediate deportation of an American trickster was made by Mr. R. Wallace, K. O. (the chairman), at the London Sessions. The prisoner was like Willis, 35, tailor, and he was indicted for attempting to obtain £500 by false pretences from Sarah Bradman, of Brick Lane, E.C. He pleaded guilty.

The story of the prosecution was that the man visited Mrs. Bradman and asked her to buy five-pound notes. He said he could "sell them cheap," and to demonstrate this fact he took one from his pocket, tore it in half, and used one part for the purpose of lighting his pipe. The other half he crumpled up and put in his pocket.

Afterwards he asked her if she wanted to buy some gold cheaply, as he had 32lbs. of 22 carat gold, worth £1,500. In proof of his statement, he produced a small quantity of gold dust, which was tested and found to be 22 carat gold.

Going back to the house subsequently, he asked Mrs. Bradman if she had come to any decision. She replied: "Yes—for £500 I will take it." After some hesitation, the prisoner accepted the figure, whereupon two policemen arrested him. A bag containing 32lbs. of brass dust was taken from him, Willis exclaiming: "It isn't gold dust, I know, but brass; the old girl wanted something to make sovereigns with."

A detective stated that prisoner had been in England for eight months, was a dealer in jewellery, and hailed from Pennsylvania.

MR. TOM WRIGHT IN CEYLON.

The publication of a new daily in Colombo styled "The Ceylonese" has been spoken of for some time past, says the "Times of Ceylon." The Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan is the moving spirit. The services of Mr. Tom Wright, a Penang journalist, were engaged as editor of the new paper, and Mr. Wright has been for some time in the island getting his staff together and acquainting himself with local affairs. But Mr. Wright has had a difference with Mr. Ramanathan and has resigned his appointment before even the paper has made an appearance. The statement that the directors of the new paper had had a split was not true, Mr. Wright told a representative of the "Times of Ceylon." They were pulling together all right. "I have resigned because I have found the editorial chair too large for me. Mr. Ramanathan wants to occupy it with me at the same time. I had a different impression of him; but his ways are not in accord with mine. I am a democrat and not an autocrat, and can't do certain things he wants me to do."

Mr. Wright was at one time editor of the "Hongkong Daily Press," and until recently editor of the "Straits Echo."

Canada and the Far East.

Before leaving for Australia Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that he had received an invitation from the Chinese Government to visit the new Republic on his return trip, as well as an invitation from the Japanese authorities. It is expected that he will spend three weeks in China and two in Japan investigating the possibilities for Canadian trade in the Orient, but he has no authority to negotiate any treaties.

Collision in Moji Harbour.

On February 25 when the O.S.K. American liner, Chicago Maru, and the N.Y.K. North China liner, Totomi Maru, were leaving the Moji harbour for Kobe and Taiku, respectively, the former owing to the strong current struck the latter's port-side, with the result that the Totomi Maru was split for a length of 13 feet by 4 feet. A steam launch and 3 lighters engaged in supplying water in the harbour, were sandwiched between the two steamers and crushed to pieces. A seaman and his wife are missing. The departure of both steamers was in consequence postponed for the time being, says the "Kobe Herald." The Chicago Maru, however, has sustained practically no damage.

Notice

KUHN & KOMOR.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Selling Off.

ART CURIOS BARGAINS!

No reasonable offer refused! The magnificent stock of ART CURIOS, BEAUTIFUL SILKS, CHINA, etc., etc. To be sold at a SACRIFICIAL owing to the retirement from Business of Mr. KUHN. A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!!!

SIR H. BEERBOHM TREE.

On the Vogue of the Chinese Play.

Given a good story and a good structure, says the great actor, a play of any description will triumph if it is well done.

In reply to questions, Sir Herbert Tree said:—One cannot speak of the vogue of the Chinese play. Simply because there is a beautiful Chinese play at the St. James's Theatre, it does not mean that another play with the same locale would be a success, as in all subjects of the theatre one must avoid statements of general nature, and precedent rarely counts for much. A good Chinese play will be a success ten years from now, or would have been ten years ago. Those things happen. At the same time, the Chinese setting may be an advantage owing to its novelty; but the mere fact that in London we have "Turandot," and in New York "The Daughter of Heaven" and "The Yellow Jacket," are nothing more than coincidental, and can see no prospect of a general craze for plays of China.

Naturally there are certain claims on our interest by the Chinese school of drama. For one thing, China, in view of her political and artistic history, is perhaps the most important country of the Oriental group. The national character, too, lends itself well to the demands of the theatre. The Chinaman is less ebullient than his more vigorous, or, shall I say, more vulgar, counterpart of the West. He is reserved and sensitive, and his religious and ethical qualities make for fine drama. No national taste in architecture, dress, and so forth can be more delightful to the eye than the brilliant trappings of China; and although people do not go to see scenery, I believe it is well always to beautify the stage as much as possible, and have this glow of colour as an accompaniment to good drama.

The Beauty of Chinese Art.

At the same time, all the world is waking up to the beauty of the Chinese lacquers and paintings and porcelain. Formerly this appreciation was limited to a few connoisseurs, and perhaps this popular interest in Chinese art objects increases the chances of plays with a Chinese theme. But even here I find a small connection between the taste of the shopper and that of the theatre-goer.

It is hopeless to affirm that any play, of any type, is bound to succeed at any particular time. Given a good story and a good structure, a play of any description will triumph, as the public is not guided by prejudice, and, above all, the well constructed play must be done well. Often plays fail because of their treatment and because no atmosphere has been evolved. It is difficult to define atmosphere in this connection; but one might call it the spirit of the thing.

Take the example of a Chinese play—"The Yellow Jacket"—which I saw recently in New York. It will prove many points. It is produced with atmosphere, and with great fidelity to Chinese customs. The most arresting character is the Regisseur, a sort of dramatised property man who never speaks, yet controls the stage. The Chinese are oblivious to the presence of this visible director, and before American audiences, instead of destroying the illusion, this regisseur seems to elevate the effect. Perhaps, years ago, the public would not have been willing to accept this interloper; but by using its imagination, the public regard him as a part of the Chinese setting. This speaks well for the development of public taste.

"The Yellow Jacket" is a play with a romantic vertebrae, and I doubt whether a purely realistic stage.

Today's Advertisements

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG DOG SHOW.

CATALOGUES when printed will be on sale at Messrs Kelly & Walsh, Messrs Brewer & Co., The Hongkong Hotel and the Hongkong Telegraph, price 25 cents.

A badge to be worn on the arm of the cooie in charge of the dog will be sent to each Exhibitor.

Dogs provided with collar and chain, not leather lead, must be at the Race Course, Happy Valley, at 10 o'clock on Saturday 15th.

Chinas can be obtained on the ground at one price. Admission to the ground, including ladies, 50 cents.

play of modern Chinese life would be understood by the occidentals. But I have always found a difficulty in making hard-and-fast distinctions between what is romantic and what is realistic. Romance is very real, and reality is very romantic.

The Most Dramatic Thing.

All these hard-and-fast lines would better be erased from any map of the modern theatre. I might be asked what I regarded as the most dramatic and interesting thing that I have lately witnessed. Then I should probably say Paul Rainey's African Hunt on the cinema. Then you might ask me, "Why do you think so?" I could only tell you that, even in this age of wonders, I sat back and wondered at seeing the wild beasts of Africa "filmed" so marvelously. It aroused in me so much excitement. And yet animals in moving pictures cannot be compared with any accepted standards of theatrical effects—such as mother-love and honour and crime. These pictures were made, I have been told, during a drought, and all the animals have come to a well to slake their thirst. Here, again, we have a dramatic thought, and we are shown how the smaller creatures give way to the more important ones. Another great truth is driven home. We see all the wonders of nature. The rhinoceros and his tell-tale birds that warn him of danger.

What a lesson that even the smallest and most insignificant of things can be useful to even a mammoth. We see chattering monkeys and a long-necked giraffe. The giraffe hears the clicking of the operator's machine, and even on that blank face there is an expression of curiosity and astonishment. Few men are so expressionless as are camels; but what struck me as a triumph in suspense was the Kaffir boy and the ostrich. I believe the forward kick of an ostrich is most powerful, but beneath his back there is a sensitive nerve which, if stroked, renders the great bird docile or afraid. The Kaffir boy, with a branch on the end of a pole, plays on this sensitive nerve, and the bird and the boy cavort in a most remarkable duel of patience and skill. One knows that once the branch is removed from the ostrich's throat, the readily thrust will be made. And one sits as thunderstruck before this conflict as any I have ever seen on a dramatic stage.

And so it may be seen that if wild beasts in moving pictures can compete with the best work of the most efficient dramatist, how impossible it is to state what is and what is not on the stage.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

To enable the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" to cope with STEADILY INCREASING BUSINESS, demanding more COMMODIOUS PREMISES, the office will shortly be removed to No. 1 Ice House Road—Corner of Battery Path and Queen's Road.

